#### THE DAILY JOURNAL WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1896. shington Office--- 1410 Pennsylvania Avenue Telephone Calls. 238 | Editorial Rooms ..... A TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL

ng Sunday, one year ...... WHEN PURNISHED BY AGENTS. per week, by carrier... Sanday, single copy.

Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier. WEEKLY.

Reduced Rates to Clubs. Subscribe with any of our numerous agents or set JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY. Indianapolis, Ind.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a Two-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

B All communications intended for publication in his paper must, in order to receive attention, be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places— PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard NEW YORK-Gilsey House, Windsor Hotel and Astor CHICAGO-Palmer House, Auditorium Hotel and P O. News Co., 91 Adams street. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street.

LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson sts., and Louisville Book Co., 350 ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Williard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange, 14th street, bet. Penn. ave. and F street.

The ever-impending silver crisis contributes in no small degree to the activity of the endless chain. If there were no danger of a silver basis there would be no special desire for gold. The endless chain is unknown outside of the United States.

The Republican party, in its next na tional convention, ought to make a more advanced and unequivocal declaration on the silver question than it has ever made before. There should be no juggling with words or trying to carry water on both shoulders.

and salaried men of all kinds. If it is true, as claimed, though not that free silver would increase the price of agricultural products, it could only do so at the expense of consumers, and especially of all classes of wage-earners.

Ohio friends of ex-Governor Campbell are claiming that he is President Cleve land's choice for President and will have the support of the administration in th race for the nomination. This is no very important, if true, but the od thing about it is that any presidential aspirant should think it desirable to have the support of this administration

Dr. Jameson has reached London, and, with several of his fellow-raiders, has gone through the formality of being charged with "warring against a friendly state" and required to give ball. He is in the hands of his friends, and doubtless knows as well as anybody that, at heart, the government is in full sympathy with the motive and purpose of other prominent Republicans, it

If Mr. Linton, of Michigan, wanted to air his A. P. A. views in Congress it was his privilege to do so, but he might have saved writing himself down so large an ass had he omitted his allusions to the Marquette statue. It is not as a priest, a man worthy of all honor, a pioneer who, with great self-sacrifice, did service to the country and to man kind, that a place is given him by the side of other heroes of the Nation. Mr. Linton might do better than to direct his wrath toward a stone image.

To-morrow Commodore Selfridge, nov the senior commodore of the United States navy, becomes the junior rear ad-The Selfridges illustrate the aptitude of some families for public service. The father of the one just named was appointed a midshipman in the navy in 1818, and is now the senior admiral or the retired list, and a younger brother of the Commodore was appointed in 186 and is now a lieutenant commander. When naval cadetships are considered so great a prize it is not quite apparent why one man, himself a high officer in the navy, should have two sons appointed. It shows the potency of social influence and an inside pull.

At a meeting of the National Bureau of Reforms in Washington the superintendent read, among other letters, one from Governor Matthews, taking strong grounds as to the duty of public officials in the enforcement of laws. No executive officer, he said, could afford to neglect his duty in this respect, although his opinion might incline him to sympathy with the violators of the law. lator of the law," he said, "than the pub- It was natural that General Booth, or lic official who fails in the enforcement of law." That is true, but is not a public official who blocks the way against the substitution of a fair and constitutional law for one that is notoriously unfair and unconstitutional almost as bad?

Mr. Cleveland is reported as having said recently that "the Democratic party can win this year if it will declare une quivocally for sound money." He thinks that, in view of the attitude of silver Senators, the national Republican convention at St. Louis will compromis with the silver element and that this will furnish the Democratic party a lit erally golden opportunity to take the right side of the question. The Republicans have always counted on Demo cratic blunders as an element of Re publican success, but this is the first time an attempt has been made to re verse the rule. The Republican convention should see that it does not succeed It will make a terrible mistake if it attempts to straddle the silver question.

The action of Congress in cutting off the appropriations for sectarian Indian schools is entirely defensible on general principles. Public sentiment in this country is strongly opposed to appropriating public money for the support of sectarian schools, without regard to the denominational character of the schools or whether they are for the edu-

cation of white or Indian children. The American idea of public schools is that they shall be strictly nonsectarian in their management and methods, and that only such schools shall draw support from the government, whether

case of the Indian schools the Roman Catholic denomination was the sole beneficiary of the appropriations does not affect the main question and should cut no figure. It would have been equally wrong to appropriate public money for any other denominational schools. Such appropriations are wrong in principle and an entering wedge to the overthrow of a policy which ought not to be departed from under any circumstances or on any pretext.

CONCERNING LOGICAL CANDIDATES.

Some of the Journal's Republican exchanges are claiming that Governor Mc-Kinley should be nominated for President this year because he is "the logical candidate." That phrase originated in 1888, with the supporters of General Harrison, who claimed that, as it was of the first importance to the Republicans to carry Indiana, and as General Harrison was the only Republican who could undoubtedly carry the State, the logic of the situation required his nomination. That this was a correct view of the case was shown by the steady growth of his strength, by the strong undercurrent towards him and by the final action of

the convention. Governor McKinley is not the logical candidate of the Republican party this year in that sense. Ohio is not a doubtful State, and the nomination of Gov McKinley is not necessary to enable the Republicans to secure its electoral vote. They will carry the State by a large majority, no matter who may be nominated The sense in which it is meant that Governor McKinley is the logical candidate is that, as the main issue in the next campaign will be the restoration of prosperity by the re-establishment of protection, and as he is a recognized champion of protection, he ought to be nominated as the representative of that idea. This argument would be good if the issue were to be the re-enactment of the so-called McKinley law, or if Gov. McKinley were the only consistent and uncompromising advocate of protection among the possible presidential candidates, but neither of these conditions exists. The McKinley bill, by that name, No class of citizens are more inter- is not an issue. Nobody proposes its re-enactment. Governor McKinley himself does not. In a recent speech he said "We are not contending for any particular tariff law or laws, or for any special schedules or rates, but for the great principle—the American protective policy." That is a cardinal doctrine of the Republican party and one for which all

its leaders are prepared to do battle, as, indeed, they have been doing for years, To say that Governor McKinley is the logical Republican candidate for Presi dent, because he gave his name to a bill which is not an issue and the re-enactment of which is not proposed, seems to imply that other able Republican leaders are not as steadfast and unswerving in their devotion to the principle of protection as he. Governor Mc-Kinley has unquestioned elements popular strength, but as it cannot be claimed that he would carry any State that any other Republican candidate would not carry, or that he is a more ardent or consistent advocate of protection to American industries than ar neither true nor fair to claim that he the logical candidate. The Journal is for the nominee of the St. Louis con vention, and hopes the best man may win, but it wants to see a fair start and no handicapping by illogical logic.

# SALVATION ARMY TROUBLES.

Until both sides of the Salvation Army

controversy age more fully set forth out-

side observers are not qualified to ex

press a final opinion upon the question involved. With the light now throws upon it, it seems an unfortunate affair, yet, owing to the peculiar conditions existing, one almost certain to occur sooner or later. The army, under the management of General Booth, has become a vast organization, extending to the ends of the earth. Although its work and central purpose are the same everywhere, that of lifting up the fallen varying conditions necessitate different methods of attaining the object. The workers find it necessary to adapt themselves to the characteristics of the people, to study the special developments of crime and vice as seen in the several countries, and to make their assaults upon sin with the same intelligence that should direct the movements of the other sort of army. The methods in this country have necessarily differed in many respects from those practiced in London. Sin and depravity, poverty and degradation exist in our great cities, but there is less of the hopeless, helpless sodden element here than in the older center of population-the element needing not only to be lifted up, but to be permanently sustained by outside aid It is easier to put men and women on their feet and make them self-supporting and self-respecting here than there his hasty journey through the United States, should have been led by the almost total absence of this hopeless class to the belief that the comparative cheen and comfort, together with the approval and active aid given the work by influential citizens, showed a tendency make the army "too respectable"-that is, to put the workers out of sympathy with the people they were expected to reach. He might also have gained the impression easily enough that the fund collected for army uses here was not needed and could be better applied elsewhere. General Booth is a wonderful man. He has a genius for organization and a zeal for the regeneration of mankind which has almost worked miracles, but he is human and not above error or the influence of very human weaknesses His heart must inevitably be centered upon the work in London, which he knows the best. He desires to promote the army institutions there with what seems to him the superfluous money in possession of the American branch. His son, Commander Ballington Booth, knowing the needs of the work here and the purposes for which the money was

father's demands; hence the first break

time and investigation will decide-but it

ceeding according to what they think

an independent organization of the army

the best interests of all concerned.

thority. The army is now so large as to be unwieldy, and division was to be expected. If it shall come now it is possibly a matter for congratulation rather than regret.

#### A FORGIVING STATESMAN.

Nothing was ever written more characteristic of the writer than Senator Voorhees's letter declining an invitation to attend a G. A. R. banquet in Washington. No autobiography of Senator Voorhees, no private diary, no series of "human documents" could furnish more truthful picture of the evolution and development of soul forces than this letter does.

ninth year, a time of life when, if ever, men begin sincerely to regret and try to atone for the errors of the past. If a man is not mellowed and remorseful at that age he never will be. The letter shows what a very different man the Daniel W. Voorhees of 1896 is from him of 1861-65. It is as certain as anything in the realm of fact and history can be that thirty years ago Mr. Voorhees had no sympathy whatever with the Union cause or with Union soldiers. He was always kind-hearted, and in that sense ever ready to sympathize with a person in trouble. But he hated the Republican party with all the intensity of a Democratic partisan of the pro-slavery school, and he regarded the war for the preservation of the Union and every person connected with it, from Abraham Lincoln down to the humblest private in the rear rank of the Union army, as a coworker with Satan for the disruption of the Union and the overthrow of the Democratic party. There is not a particle of doubt of this. Mr. Voorhees's speeches in those days, and he made many, were chiefly devoted to vilification and abuse of the men, the means and the measures employed in suppressing the rebellion. Pages of the Journal could be filled with extracts from such Voorhees's progress towards sweetness and light. There was no time during the war when he would not have regarded the recognition of the independence of the so-called Southern Confederacy by the United States government as a happy and righteous ending of the con-

In his letter declining with regrets the

invitation referred to, he says: The soldiers of the .Union army thirty or more years ago dedicated their lives as a precious offering to their country, and doing so preserved from overthrow and destruction the government of their fathers. The solemn verdict of history for all time to come will be that for them no earthly honors could be too great, no pensions too high, no offices too good, no promotions too sure and rapid. Those who were in line of battle a generation ago as the champions and saviors of "Union and liberty, one and inseparable, now and forshould never know want and privation at the hands of the government they saved. Let this mighty and puissant Nation honor itself by granting a service pension to every honorably enlisted and honorably discharged soldier at not less than \$13 a month, and give him the preference of appointments and promotions in the civil service of his country. I propose this as a measure, not of generosity, but of justice and national gratitude for priceess services rendered.

This more than out-Herods Herod; if the entire course of his gushing and swallowed himself and turned his record end for end as he does by this letter. And the Journal does not question its sincerity. Mr. Voorhees is built that way. He is not vindictive, and under the mellowing influence of time he has reached a point where he can not only forgive Union soldiers, but actually champion them and the cause he once The letter does credit to Mr. Voorhees's kindness of heart and shows he was not deterred by any foolish considerations of inconsistency from coming out in his true character of the soldiers' friend.

THE LEGALITY OF ELECTIONS. The argument in the memorial of the Republican subcommittee that an election held under the apportionment act of 1885 would be illegal is not well founded. The memorial says: "If an agreement could be entered into by all the voters of all the parties of the whole State, which could be binding, and which would be respected by all of them, it would still only result in an election under a void law-that is, without law.' The inference is that a Legislature so elected would have no legal existence and that its acts would be invalid. The argument fails for two reasons. First, the act is valid until pronounced invalid by the Supreme Court. Although it is clearly unconstitutional, for the same reasons that other acts have been held so, that is not a matter to be decided by public opinion or common consent. The court alone can determine that question. Moreover, the recent decisions in this and other States have proceeded on the theory that the essence of an election is a choice of the people, and that apportionment acts are an incidental and not a material feature. The people are the source of all power, and it they should hold an election under the act of 1885 or any other apportionment act which has not been held unconstitutional it would be legal and the result binding. Even if the Supreme Court should hold the act of 1885 unconstitutional after an election had been held under it, that would not invalidate the election nor the acts of the Legislature so chosen. If that were so, all the acts of the legislatures of 1879, '91, '93 and '95 would be invalid under recent decisions. and the hold-over Republican Senators. who constitute an important factor in the Republican contention, would have no title. Finally, the implication that an election under the act of 1885 would be illegal and void is in direct contradiction of the recent decision of the Supreme Court, which says distinctly that Senators and Representatives may be chosen under that act in the general election of 1896, and plainly implies that, in the judgment of the court, that would be the better course to pursue in case the Governor should decline to call a

The New York Times prints a letter from some "corresponder" in this city some rare chunks of news. It is largely the position of the Democratic party is described as pre-eminently sound and that of the Republican party as conspicnously unsound. After telling how the Democrats wisely organized their State basis, while the Republicans cordially embraced "the Colorado heresy," the State or national. The fact that in the tive as a continuation under foreign au- writer says: "The parties are now

aligned for the presidential fight. The Democrats are standing squarely for sound money. They have put the organization in the hands of the followers of President Cleveland, Governor Matthews has been muzzled." It is further stated that "Gil. Shanklin, the original free-silver man of the State, has withdrawn from the race for the nomination for Governor," whereas, he was never more receptive, and that "it is almost a foregone conclusion that ex-Congressman William D. Bynum will be the nominee for Governor," on a sound money platform. "Bynum," says this picturesque correspondent, "was defeated for Congress by a bimetallist, chiefly Senator Voorhees is now in his sixty- | because he stood steadfastly for sound money when the free-coinage fever was at its height." Then Bynum went to work and evangelized the State on the money question, and now "the party has tacitly consented that he shall be its standard bearer on his own platform." And this sort of stuff is disseminated as political information.

It is now quite certain that the New York Legislature will pass a bill to consolidate the cities of New York and Brooklyn, which will give the metropolis a population of three millions. The figures, strange to say, are decidedly in favor of New York, so far as taxation and debt are concerned. New York with a valuation for the purpose of taxation of \$2,016,947,662, has a tax rate of \$1.91 per \$100 and a debt of \$113,277,686, while Brooklyn, with a valuation of \$556,376,667, has a tax rate of \$2.74 and a debt of \$52,045,000. It will cost New York something to annex Brooklyn, but it will then rank next to London in population and will be so far in advance of Chicago that the papers of the Western metropolis will not devote columns to show that it is the larger city.

The advance of civilization shown by the action of the South Dakota mob, described in yesterday's dispatches, should be greetspeeches, but they would make dreary ed with joy by good people who are kept erate condition of mankind. Time was, and not so long ago, when an objectionable citizen out in that wild and woolly region was strung up to the nearest lamp-post without benefit of clergy; or, if his offense did not seem to warrant measures so se vere, such sudden influences were brought to bear upon him that he was glad to take the straightest road out of town and stand not upon the order of his going. In thi case the unpopular person was an editor who was addicted to personalities. Naturally enough, a man mean enough to take such advantage of his helpless fellow-citizens as to print things about them which they could not answer in print was not liked. Instead of tying him to a wild mustang and peppering that beast with buckshot to expedite its departure into the wilderness, according to traditional custom in that region, a delegation of gentlemen offered to buy his newspaper and pay him a reasonable price for the same, he to take the price and go elsewhere. He declined to do this, whereupon the gentlemanly fellow-citizens appointed one of their number to represent the editor, tendered him the sum they had agreed to pay for the newspaper plant, and then took possession of the office, moving the type and other portable property into the street and burning it. A committee was then appointed to advise the editor to seek another abiding place. If this isn't progress, what is it? What could be more considerate and courteous than this method of procedure? An editor guilty of offensive personalities might well thank his stars at his easy escape from a just fate, and feel that his lines had fallen in pleasant places. Civilization surely is advancing

The latest alleged discovery in the way of vast unclaimed fortunes is one of \$75,000, 000 in Holland for the Cronk family in the United States. The change of the vowel in the name would make it embrace the entire family of lost fortune hunters.

# BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

She Purred. "Mother," asked the very small boy, "has kitty got wheels?"

The Practical Girl. "I." wailed the poetic young man, "an ever misunderstood." "Then," asked the practical girl, "wi

do you not try to talk United States?" A Heavy Expense. "They ain't as much in scrappin' as out-

siders thinks," said the builet-headed gen-"Training expenses eat a lot of it up

"Yes. And telephone tolls." Heresy.

The Studious Son-Daddy, did you know the sun rises about an hour earlier in Phila delphia than it does here? The Chicago Father-How did you git that fool notion? "Learnt it at school."

"If they are teaching at school that Philadelphia is an hour ahead of Chicago. guess it is time you were took out of there and put in the store.'

# ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Nansen is described as a type of the ideal Norseman-a fine, stalwart fellow with ruddy face, fair hair and the limbs of a giant. "The Rise of Silas Lapham" is being dramatized by Paul Kester, with the collaboration of the author, Mr. William Dean Howells, and William H. Crane is to pro-

duce the play. A New York milk dealer who denied that he put water in his milk, and said that the water found in it came from the ice that melted in the can, could not see why everybody laughed or why the judge fined him \$50. Senator Wolcott, whose alleged service in the army during the late rebellion has been questioned, was a member of the One-hundred-and-fiftieth Ohio Volunteers. At the age of sixteen years he volunteered for one hundred days in response to the President's

The Prince of Wales has been much de pressed since Henry of Battenberg's death. It seems that Albert Edward and Henry had their fortunes told by a gypsy some years The Prince of Wales was informed he would never be King of England and Henry that he would die seeking glory under a tropic sky. Naturally Albert Ed-

Albert Seeman, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., has a ring which he believes to be the wedding ring of Martin Luther. It purports to be one of the two which the Kurfurst of Brancenburg had made symbolical of the life and the crucidation of Christ and which were presented to Martin Luther and his wife on taeir wedding day. It came into possession of the Seemans in 1867, while they were at Stockholm, Sweden

Gilbert Parker, the English novelist, who

s now visiting Boston, was in Samoa at the time the hurricane wrecked the German and American men-of-war. Mr. Parker, in telling of his experience, said, the other day: "I had been aboard the Vandalia several days, and the time had come when I should have to leave. I was undetermined, however, whether to go or stay, and to settle the question I tossed up a coin, heads to go, tails to stay. It came down heads, and left the ship. The next day the storm struck her and she went down. Collis P. Huntington, the Pacific railway millionaire, is seventy-five years old, but very rugged and vigorous. He is a man of ponderous physique. His back and shoulders are broad enough for two ordinary men and his head is large in proportion. The fringe of hair about his head is white, and a silk cap hides the baldness at the top. Mr. Huntington is a native of Con-

necticut, but for half a century he has been interested in California and the far West. He laid the first foundations, of his great fortune in the hardware business in

An interesting experiment of a practical character is being tried on the Great Western railway in England, in order to "smooth the path of the producer." It is twofold in its character. In the first place, the company has offered to grant lower freight rates if they can be assured loads of at least three tons for a wagon having a carrying capacity of ten tons. In other words, the producers will aggregate their consignments, so as to send them in bulk, the company will charge a lower tariff. In the second place, the con pany proposes not only to carry farmers' produce at lower rates, in the circumstances named, but to collect and listribute it as well.

Arabella's little bloomers On the wall are hanging flat, For, alas, she cannot wear them She has grown so big and fat. But some day, perhaps, her mother-

Will contrive to fix them over

For her little sister Suc.

-New York World. Unwasted Days. The longer on this earth we live

And weigh the various qualities of men, seeing how most are fugitive, Or fitful gifts at best, of now and then-Wind-wavered corpse-lights, daughters of the fen-The more we feel the high, stern-featured

Of plain devotedness to duty, Steadfast and still, nor paid with mortal But finding amplest recompense

For life's ungarlanded expense In work done squarely and unwasted -James Russell Lowell.

M'KINLEY AT MINNEAPOLIS. Incidents That Impeach the Accuracy

of the Washington Post's Story.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: In yesterday morning's Journal was reprinted an article from the Washington

Post in which it is stated: "Friends of Harrison do not regard with complacency the efforts of the McKinley managers to take advantage of the ex-President's withdrawal from the list of candidates before the St. Louis convention by making inroads upon the Indiana delegates. If the men who managed Mr. Harrison's successful campaign for renomination in 1892 have anything to say about the disposition of the Indiana vote this year, it may get much support from the Hoosier State. the action of the Ohio candidate at the Minneapolis convention, to which he went ostensibly as a supporter of Harrison, was not of a kind to inspire feelings of gratitude on the part of those who loyally stood by the Indiana candidate until the end. The writer then goes on to piece together some alleged facts by an unnamed informant, not hitherto printeu. He charges that McKinley connived at the movement to

The McKinley boom at Minneapolis was a very simple affair. It was demonstrated four or five days before the convention met in actual session that Blaine could not win. and the Quay-Platt-Clarkson clique, who were on the ground for anybody or anything to beat Harrison, were hunting hard for a third man. They had no love for McKinley but needed his name. In the Ohio delegation were three or four influential politiclans who were there to put McKinley on the cross if opportunity should arise and who had no love for Harrison. Add to this McKinley's popularity in the party at large and the number of overzealous McKinley people in Ohio who thought he should cominated even against his will, and you have the elements that composed the Mc-Kinley boom. Major McKinley was not one of those elements. His action as chairman of the convention in challenging the vote of the Ohio delegation when it was cast for nim, in casting his own vote for Harriso and in moving to suspend the rules and nominate Harrison by acclamation are matters of history. They have been misinterights are sufficient to put him in the proper light. There were no warmer Harrison me than the staff the Indianapolis Journal had on the ground. In a special to the Journal printed June 7, I find this:

The chief event of the morning was the arrival of the Ohio delegation, headed by lovernor McKinley, about whom there has een not a little talk in the lobbies as a ossible dark horse. Governor McKinley sat pon this movement at once, and it is probale that, should any votes be cast for him he would repeat his action of four years ago, by requesting his friends not to vote for him. There is a feeling among the admirers of McKinley that he is as sure of the nomination four years hence as he is of eating dinner to-morrow, and this has much influence in repressing their tendency push him forward. On the subject of Blaine resignation he was emphatic. "'It has placed Mr. Blaine in the field as a candidate,' said he, 'but I think it has strengthened Mr. Harrison. I think his resignation at this time was a mistake. I think it has hurt him with the delegates and with the people. We could feel it as we come through the country. It is difficult to judge the effect here in an excited crowd, but I think the quiet judgment of the people who have time to think, is that Mr. Blaine

has made a mistake." Interviews of a similar tenor were printed in the Minneapolis newspapers. Now is likely that if Major McKinley had been "receptive candidate" he would have offended the large Blaine element in the convention by talking thus freely? Had he been a candidate he would have had to upon the Blaine following for the nucleus of his strength and he would hardly have been so plain-spoken about their In the Journal of June 10, I find this special from a staff correspondent: "The fact that Governor McKinley die

not attend the meeting at Market Hall has been commented upon about the hotels, and an attempt has been made by a certain few to place the construction upon his absence that he wants to hold aloof from the President's friends. There is absolutely nothing n this, and the great Ohioan is as loyal friend of President Harrison as he was o John sherman four years ago. He is the presiding officer of the convention suppos o be allied with no side, but impartial and unprejudiced toward all. The Governor was right in remaining away, for had he at-tended the meeting he might have been more or less justly criticised for having engaged in an effort to nominate an individual while acting as the presiding officer of the convention. Had certain gentlemen in semi-official positions been equally mindful of the proprieties a few days ago, the convention would have completed the work ere this." Then on June 11 occurs the following in an Associated Press dispatch: "As Governor McKinley left the conven

tion hall he was greeted on all sides with great applause. He took a street car for the West House. The car was jammed with They greeted him with. people. They greeted him with, Well, you'll be nominated by accamation in 1836 anyway.' When he alighted from the car the crowd on the streets followed him into the West House. The jam of people then surrounded him and called for a speech. As he mounted the stairway he remarked to a friend that he had had nothing to eat since early morning, but responded to the crowd: 'Gentlemen, what voice I have left is for Harrison, and wherever he is my neart follows. several days past the Governor's

friends have besieged him in an effort to get him to consent to be a candidate, but he said his name could not be used. He persistently declined to enter the race. To inquiring delegates he made the same answer-that he was for Harrison. For two days past his modest room on the fourth f the West House has been besieged by delegates. One of them said his State would go solid for McKinley if he would e a candidate. He said he could not. Now for one more incident that is more significant than any of these: I do not beleve that Major McKinley had any knowlwhatever of the plan that had been worked up to have the Ohio delegation vote June 9, when three members of the Ohio delegation called. In the course of the conversation one of them remarked; "It is possible that Ohio may again have the Republican standard-bearer before we go Governor McKinley quickly and replied with earnest emphasis; Gentlemen, that is entirely impossible for two reasons. In the first place, I am here -and most of the Ohio delegation is herefor Harrison. We are honestly because he ought to be nominated. In the second place, even if no such consideration existed, this is not the year to elect William McKinley. You could not elect me if were nominated.

Now, if the stories about McKinley's aleged disloyalty were to be believed in Indiana, the very result would be accomolished that was aimed at by the enemies of McKinley and Harrison in Ohio when they "put up the job" that resulted in the Ohio delegation voting for McKinley.

BASED ON CLEVELAND'S DESIRE TO MAKE CAMPAIGN MATERIAL.

No Possibility of Remedial Financial Legislation While Silver Senators Are in the Saddle.

MR. TARSNEY TO BE OUSTED

IF HOUSE ACCEPTS MAJORITY RE-PORT OF JOHNSON'S COMMITTEE.

No Doubt About Fraud at the Kansas City Election - Appropriation Needed for Michigan City Harbor.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.-The perennial rumor of an extra session is again brought forward at the present time. The rumor's appearance seems a trifle ahead of time. Ordinarily it comes with the May flowers and the glad days of early summer. But its premature date is more than compensated for by the excellence of its alleged occasion. President Cleveland, it is asserted, will play a Macchavellian game of politics by calling an extra session, addressing to that extra session a ringing message on the financial exigencies of the treasury, and then "throw upon a Republican Congress the responsibil-

campaign material, it is argued. Extra sessions occasioned by exigencies of the treasury are rather a worn-out theme. There is a superstition among veteran politicians that any President calling an extra session invites crushing defeat for his party at the first succeeding national election. Watch-dog Holman was denounced as a dismal croaker when, two years ago, he repeated this old belief. But the extra session of ever known in the history of the treasury, was followed by the most crushing defeat ever known in the history of the party whose President called that session. If Mr. Cleve land intends to call an extra session simply to show this country that no financial legislation affording the treasury relief can be expected of this Congress, he will put this country to a needless expense. Every one knows that the relief which Mr. Cleveland and his friends demand cannot be obtained at present. Nothing is to be hoped for until 1897, when the Senate shall have been so far cleansed of present objectionable members, like Blackburn and Voorhees, that free silver can no longer levy insolent blackmail on every attempt made to save the government

Senator Carter will to-morrow furnish the terial which an extra session could not better provide. He, standing in his seat as a Senator from Montana, but regarded every where in his official capacity as chairman the Republican executive committee, will anunce the price of his further loyalty to his Under the flimsy pretext that the industries of his State do not receive quate recognition in a bill which gives & per cent, protection where there is at pres-Mr. Carter will read the ultimatur tection to American industries without the American silver mine owner is paid his price, What need is there of an extra session mittee himself obligingly furnishes all the object lesson which Mr. Cleveland can e to derive from the failure of action at even an extra session.

# MR. TARSNEY MUST GO

If the Majority Report of Johnson's Committee Is Adopted. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 .- The House today passed the Indian appropriation bill

the sixth of the thirteen general appropriation bills, and sent it to the Senate. The House also passed, without debate the Dingley bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to take and kill the Alaskan seal herd if a modus vivendi could not be concluded before the opening of the present season for the protection of the seals pending negotiations for permanent protection to the herds with the countries interested. After several bills of local importance had been passed Mr. Johnson, chairman of the elections committee, No. 2, called up the contested election case of Van Horn vs. Tarsney, from the Fifth Missouri district There were three reports in the case. The majority, signed by all the Republicans on the committee save one, Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, was in favor of the contestant. On the face of the returns Tarsney had a majority of 745, but allegations of fraud, ballotbox stuffing, etc., were made against the returns in several precincts in the Ninth and Second wards of Kansas City which the that they favored throwing out these premajority regarded as so completely proven cincts, which gave Tarsney a plurality of votes, thereby Republican, a plurality in the district of 375 votes. The majority, considering the cir- L. Fulcher, Louisville, Ky., corn harvester; cumstances, opposed the reopening of the The three Democrats on the committed admitted the existence of fraud, but claimed that the vital question involved was whether the returns from the fraudulent precincts should be purged or thrown out. Under the election laws of Missouri each ballot is marked with the voting number of the voter, so that the investigation of the ballots and the voters would determine absolutely the fictitious names on the poll books. The minority, therefore, reported a resolution to recommit the case, with instructions to the committee to segregate the illegal from the legal ballots and recount the latter.

Mr. Taylor, in the third report, concurred in the conclusions of the majority if the fraudulent precincts were thrown out, favored the reopening of the case of the ease with which, under the Missouri election laws, the legal could be separated from the illegal votes. If that was done, he argued, the title to the sear "would not rest on conjecture and inference. Mr. Strode opened the debate in favor of

the adoption of the majority spoke for over two hours. He was followed by Mr. Taylor, the dissenting Republican on the committee, who, in a somewhat sensational speech urged that nothing could justify the House in throwing out entire precincts at a congressional election and disfranchising honest voters. The Republicans of the House owed it to themselves from their own partisanship. The returns could be and should be purged of fraud and the honest ballots counted. At 5 o'clock the Heuse adjourned.

# THE WEATHER BUREAU.

One Prediction Saved the People Several Million Dollars.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 .- Chief Moore, of

the Weather Bureau, has made a special report to the Secretary of Agriculture with reference to the actual money value of cold wave warnings to the people of this country with special reference to the cold wave of Jan. 2 to 5 of the present year. That was one of unusual severity, spreading over the entire country east of the Rocky mountains, with the exception of the southern portion of Florida. At every Weather Bureau station throughout this region, the cold wave flag was displayed and the warnings were distributed at least twenty-four hours before the cold wave occurred. Reports received from 102 stations indicate that hese warnings were directly instrumental in saving from destruction property exceeding three and a half millions in value. This estimate takes no account of the property saved as the result of these warnings distributed from the Weather Bureau stations to the thousands of small towns and cities. from which it has been impossible to obtain reports. The largest saving reported was by owners and shippers of perishable Water pipes were protected in factories, residences and public buildings the size of trains regulated by railroad fficials, while florists and agriculturists cenefits were received from fuel dealers owners of ice harvesters, farmers and stock raisers, river men and business men gen-One of these last reported the Weather Bureau an active partner in every

ported, but necessarily not expressed in

figures, was protection to health and in-crease in the comfort of the public general-ly on account of these timely warnings.

MICHIGAN CITY HARBOR.

Liberal Appropriation Needed Carry On Necessary Work. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 .- A delegation of citizens from Michigan City, consisting of Mayor Vandusen, J. F. Gallagher and John Peters, was before the rivers and harbors committee to impress on the committee the necessity for liberal appropriations for the inner and outer harbor of Michigan City. They were accompanied by Representatives Hanley, Royse and Hatch. Arguments were made showing that the demands for appropriation for completing the work on the lines recommended by Major Lydecker, the government engineer, are imperative. The most satisfactory method of completing the work would be to centract for the entire scheme, as contemplated by the engineer, but there is little hope that the present Congress will pass a river and harbor bill sufficiently large to admit of such a proposition. There are strong indications that the committee will be given more scope than was originally breaker Reed's intention. The House has on several occasions recently taken the bit between its teeth and simply revolted against the Speaker's orders for stringent economy, but, unless the action of the Senate to-day in Lilling the tariff bill will give the Speaker a fresh hold on the restless members who demand appropriations for their constituents, there reason to believe the river and harbor bill will be nearer \$10,000,000 than \$5,000,000, the limit originally fixed by Speaker Reed Michigan City will be provided for, and Mr. Hemenway will also succeed in taking care of Evansville. It is, of course, hardly likely that Michigan City will obtain the entire 225,000 recommended by the engineers.

American Companies Libeled. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25,-The immediate effect of the attitude of hostility assumed by the Prussian government towards American insurance companies is a rush of German policy holders to the American consuls in Germany for information concerning the ity for nonaction." This will make great standing of the companies. United States Consul Ingle, at Brunswick, reports to the State Department that scarcely a day passes that he does not receive such inquiries, indicating a doubt of the soundness of the American companies that is simply absurd. The consul says that outside of the proscriptive requirements made of the comigents of other companies, in their zeal to secure business, did not hesitate to picture American companies in the blackest colors. To meet this the consul strongly urges the American companies to circulate in Germany indition, the State machinery of inspection provided to insure their proper management and other information of a reassuring character.

Mashonnland Rich in Gold. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.-The Transvant av find a formidable rival in the near future as a gold producing state in Mashonaland, which United States Consul Hollis treats in a report to the State Department from Mozambique. He says that seven or eight years ago the mining industry in the Transvaal was in about the same condition as to development as in Mashonaland to-day; now they are turning out \$42,000,000 gold per annum. Mines in Mashonaland, however, are being much more rapidly devel-oped than those of the Transvaal were in the early days. Moreover, reliable mining experts have stated time and again that the old reefs of Mashonaland and Matabeleland tre, on the whole, richer and more extensive than those of the Transyaal, and there is no eason why these countries, along with Manica Safola, should not soon rival the Trans-

vaal in gold production. Offer from Englishmen.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Venezuelan Boundary Commission has received, through Mr. Tehane, a letter inclosing one from Sir Clement Markham, president of the British Royal Geographical Society. offering to furnish the American commis sion with all the charts and information in its possession touching the location of the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana. A reply has been made to this offer, expressing the gratitude of the commission for the tender and stating that it will be held under consideration in the expectation that the case which the British government has promised to submit will in-clude all of the information that is in the possession of the society, and so render it necessary to tax it at this time by an ac-

The Fortifications Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.-Senator Squire to-day presented his report on the fortifications bill. The committee to-day amended the bill, making the total amount carried by t \$80,000,000, instead of \$87,000,000, making \$10. 000,000 available at once and to be expende during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, and \$10,000,000 thereafter for the following seven f the bill, which allowed the President to expend all the money in his discretion. The bill also authorizes contracts to be made for the entire work of fortifications. The bill is also amended so as to leave out the towns of New London and New Haven, and designate fortifications at those places as the east entrance to Long Island sound.

Patents Granted Indinnians. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.-Patents have been issued to the following residents of Indiana: Albert T. Bemis, Indianapolis, dry kiln: Walter K. Freeman, Fort Wayne, constant potential alternating generator; David E. Houser and G. C. Hobrock, Fort Wayne, water heater; William H. Johnson, Veedersburg, and S. D. Fry, Attica, railway crossplow; Harrison Reed, Logansport, automatic ipe connection; Wilson V ton, assignor of one-third to W. Phelps and Willis C. Vajen, Indianapolis, lantern,

The Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 .- To-day's treasury statement shows the gold reserve to be \$123,522,378. Of this amount \$91,685,706 represents the aggregate in gold paid for bonds to date. The amount of bonds issued, however is only \$70,650,050, of which \$43,413,650 are coupons and \$27,237,400 in registered, the balance being held on call for the purchasers. The total amount of the deferred gold payments, therefore, is about \$20,000,000. an. 6 last, the date of Secretary Carlisle's bond circular, the total withdrawals of gold from the treasury amount to \$32,413,396, of which \$22,989,263, or about 25 per cent. of the whole gold receipts, was not exported, but was used, it is assumed, in the payment of

Laws Without Cleveland's Signature, WASHINGTON, Feb. 25,-Two bills have become acts without the President's signature, namely, the bill authorizing the Arkansas Choctaw Railroad Company to operate a railway in the Choctaw Nation and the granting right of way to the Brainerd Northern Minnesota Railroad Company brough the Leech Lake and Chippewa Indian Reservations, Minnnesota,

General Notes.

The House committee on public lands today voted to concur in the Senate amendment rejucing the time from ten to six years in the bill providing for the extension of time within which suits may be brought to vacate and annul patents upon public The executive committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs will meet

washington at the Ebbitt House on the 13th and 14th of April. The President has remitted the sentence of dismissal imposed by court martial on Second Lieutenant Charles Smyser, United States Marine Corps, retired, for failure to pay his debts.

Edgar W. Nye's Funeral.

FLETCHER, N. C., Feb. 25.-Funeral services over the remains of Edgar Nye were conducted by Rector H. Phetps and Rev. Thomas C. Wetmore, at Calvary Episcopal Church, one mile north of this place, to-day. The pretty little church s beautifully located on the summit of symmetrical knoll adjoining the cemetery lot. the neople of the community turned out en masse to pay their last earthly tribute to heir distinguished and warm-hearted neighor. The casket was borne by W. I Broese, E. P. McKissick, Dr. George eletcher, Dr. Walter Hilliard and Oliver Ruttledge and was covered with flowers. The grave had been decorated by the ladies of

Three Dead and One Badly Burned. BALTIMORE, Feb. 25. - Three children are dead and one lying at Johns Hopkins Hospital in a precarious condition as the result of the fire caught by the igniting of coal oil in the house of Frederick Rose. The dead are: Theresa Rose, aged eight; Hannah Rose, aged six; Mary Rose, an nfant of sixteen months. Willie Rose, eleven years old, is severely burned about

the head, neck, hands and limbs. There is

hope for his recovery.